Its About the Mission

Mission Definition

Joint:

1. The task, together with the purpose, that clearly indicates the action to be taken and the reason for the action. 2. In common usage, especially when applied to lower military units, a duty assigned to an individual or unit; a task. 3. **An assignment with a purpose that clearly indicates the action to be taken and the reason therefore.**

Army:

The essential activities assigned to a unit, individual or force. It contains the elements of who, what, when, where and the why (reasons therefore), but seldom specifies how.

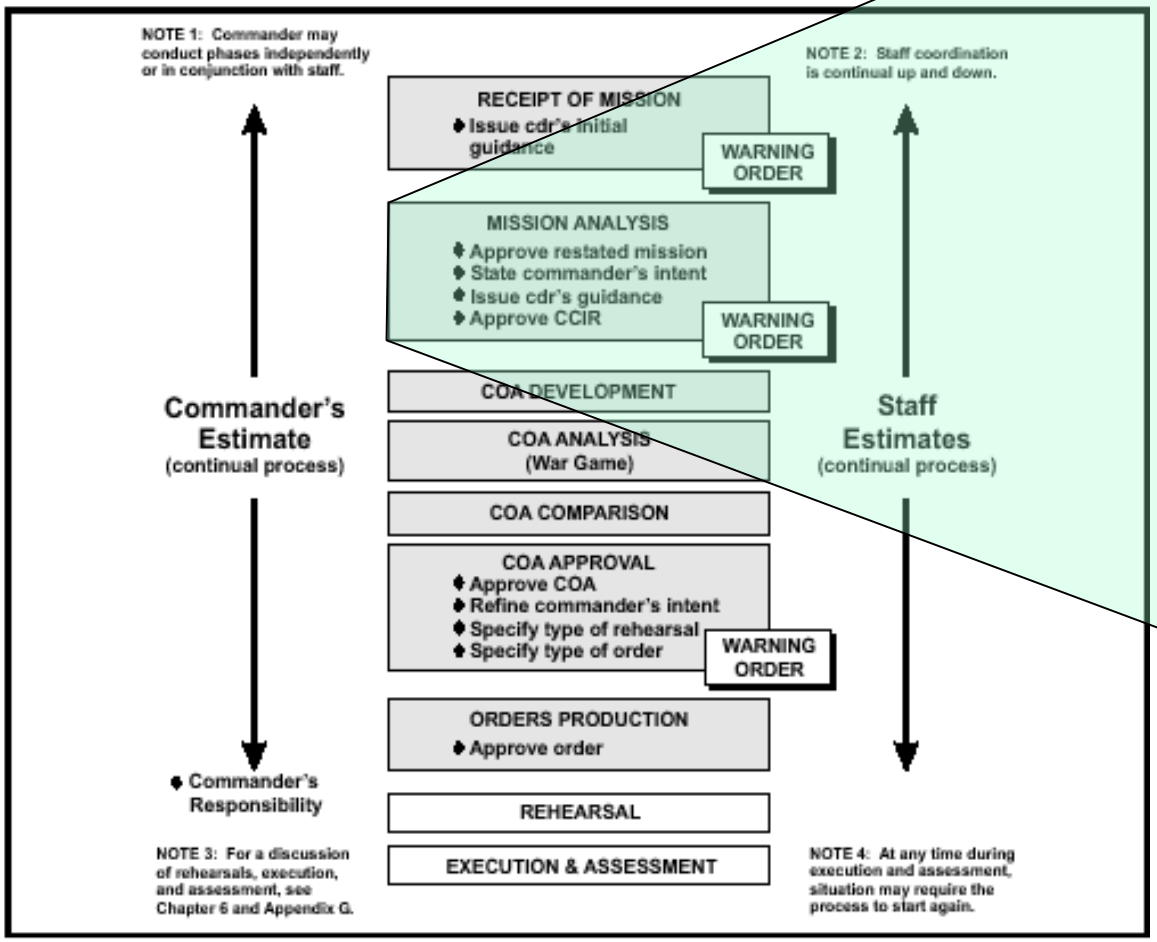
Prepared by LTCR) Britt Bray, DRC

Mission to Task Decomposition

- WHY do it?
  - Essential component of Mission Analysis process.
  - Tasks describe WHAT must be done in order to accomplish the mission.

Specified, Implied, Essential Tasks

FM 101-5 (MDMP)


NOTE 1: Commander may conduct phases independently or in conjunction with staff.
NOTE 2: Staff coordination is continual up and down.
RECEIPT OF MISSION
Issue cdr's initial guidance
WARNING ORDER
MISSION ANALYSIS
Approve restated mission
State commander's intent
Issue cdr's guidance
Approve CCIR
WARNING ORDER
COA DEVELOPMENT
COA ANALYSIS (War Game)
COA COMPARISON
COA APPROVAL
Approve COA
Refine commander's intent
Specify type of rehearsal
Specify type of order
WARNING ORDER
ORDERS PRODUCTION
Approve order
REHEARSAL
EXECUTION & ASSESSMENT
Commander's Estimate (continual process)
Staff Estimates (continual process)
Commander's Responsibility
NOTE 3: For a discussion of rehearsals, execution, and assessment, see Chapter 6 and Appendix G.
NOTE 4: At any time during execution and assessment, situation may require the process to start again.

Mission Analysis Process

Step 1. Analyze the higher headquarters' order.

Step 2. Conduct initial intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB).

Step 3. Determine specified, implied, and essential tasks.

Step 4. Review available assets.

Step 5. Determine constraints.

Step 6. Identify critical facts and assumptions.

Step 7. Conduct risk assessment.

Step 8. Determine initial commander's critical information requirements (CCIR).

Step 9. Determine the initial reconnaissance annex.

Step 10. Plan use of available time.

Step 11. Write the restated mission.

Step 12. Conduct a mission analysis briefing

Step 13. Approve the restated mission.

Step 14. Develop the initial commander's intent.

Step 15. Issue the commander's guidance.

Step 16. Issue a warning order.

Step 17. Review facts and assumptions.

Mission Analysis Process

- Step 1 – Analyze Higher Order in order to establish horizontal and vertical nesting for maneuver, CS and CSS. Understand higher intent, mission (tasks, constraints, risk, available assets and AO)
- Step 2 – Conduct IPB in order to understand environment, including threat.
- Step 3 – **Determine specified, implied and essential tasks. (Joint requires use of UJTL tasks)**
- Step 4-17 (Highlights include facts and assumptions, constraints, review of available assets)
- Generates restated mission.

Mission Statement

- Restated mission must contain all elements of a mission statement
  - Who (what types of forces) will execute the mission.
  - What type of action (attack, defend, etc.) is contemplated? (Essential tasks here)
  - When will the action begin?
  - Where will the action occur? (Area of Ops/Objectives)
  - Why (for what purpose) will each force conduct its part of the operation?

Commander’s Intent

- Clear, concise statement of what the force must do to succeed with respect to the enemy, the terrain and the desired endstate.

Concept of Operations

- Clear, concise statement of where, when and how commander intends to concentrate combat power to accomplish the mission **IAW the higher commander's intent.** It broadly outlines considerations necessary for developing a scheme of maneuver. (FM 101-5)

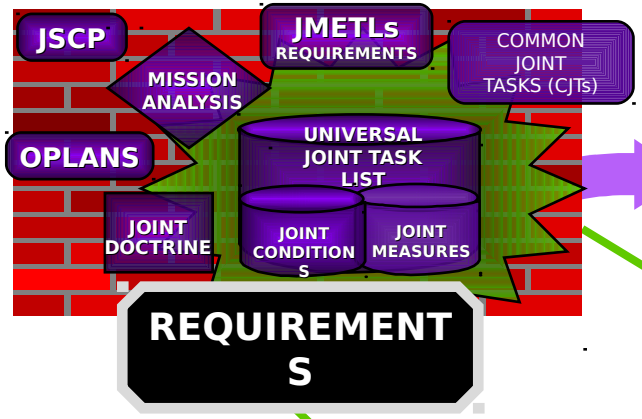
Scheme of Maneuver

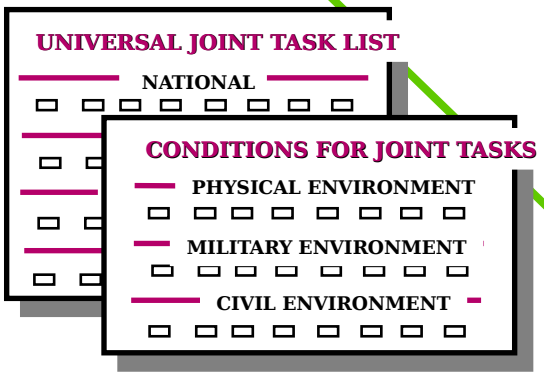
- Describes how arrayed forces will accomplish the commander's intent.
- During this step units converted from generic to specific types of units. Scheme of Mvr includes:
  - Purpose of the operation
  - Statement of where commander willing to accept risk
  - Identification of friendly events and phases
  - Designation of the main effort with task and purpose
  - Designation of supporting efforts with tasks and purposes and relationship to main effort

Mission Essential Tasks

- Joint Training System (JP)
  - JMETL outlines those tasks that are essential to a combatant command's ability to perform assigned missions
  - Combatant Commander's develop JMETs and supporting and command linked tasks based on mission analysis of assigned missions
  - Supporting and command linked tasks enable nesting to ensure JMETL/METL supports higher mission.
  - Once selected, the commander determines conditions and standards associated with each task.

Universal Joint Task List (UJTL)





CJCSM 3500.04C
1 July 2002

UNIVERSAL JOINT TASK LIST (UJTL)

JOINT STAFF
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20318

815
XX~ 650 Task Definitions

Tasks
- Strategic Level
  - Strategic National Tasks
  - Strategic Theater Tasks
- Operational Level Tasks
- Service Tactical Task Lists

Conditions
- Physical Environment
- Military Environment
- Civil Environment

Measures of Performance

8000
XXX ~ 6000 Conditions/MoPs

Criterion - Standard

Universal Joint Task List (UJTL)

Introduction

1. Purpose. The *Universal Joint Task List* ǂ (CJCSM 3500.04C, 1 July 2002) serves as a common language and common reference system for joint force commanders, combat support agencies, operational planners, combat developers, and trainers to communicate mission requirements. It is the basic language for development of a joint mission essential task list (JMETL) or agency mission essential task list (AMETL) that identifies required capabilities for mission success.

ǂ **http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/jel/cjcsd/cjcsm/m350004c.pdf**

Mission Essential Tasks

- Army Training System (FM 7.0)
  - Determine essential tasks to train on in order to be ready to perform go to war mission.
  - Maximize efficient use of limited resources
  - Provide basis for reporting readiness to perform war time mission during peace time.
  - Battle tasks are selected from subordinate and supporting unit METL. A battle task is a staff or subordinate organization mission essential task that is so critical that its accomplishment will determine the success of the next higher organization’s mission essential task. Battle tasks are selected for each METL task.

Task Organization

- **Provides basis for organizing available forces to best accomplish mission.**
- **Based on principle of linking capability(ies) to task in order to accomplish purpose of the task given actual or anticipated conditions.**
- **Capability is provided by available resources.**

	ANNEX A (TASK ORGANIZATION) TO OPERATION ORDER							
	1st Bde	2d Bde	3d Bde	201 ACR	DIVARTY	DIV TRP	DISCOM	TCF
MVR	C/3-82 Mech		C/3-3 Armor	D/3-23 Cav		1054 ROC		TF 3-5 TF 3-81
AVN				C/54 Avn (OPCON)				
ARTY	3-40 FA (DS) 3-43 FA (R)	3-41 FA (DS)	3-42 FA (DS)	61st FA Bde				
ADA				A/3-441 ADA				
CML	1/54 Cml Co	2/54 Cml Co	3/54 Cml Co					
ENGR	53rd Engr Bn (DS)	17th Engr Bn (DS)	29th Engr Bn (DS)	201st Engr Co		54th Engr Bde		
MI	1/A/54 MI (DS) 10 GSR Tms	2/A/54 MI (DS) 6 GSR Tms	3/A/54 MI (DS) 5 GSR Tms					
MP	1/54 MP Co (DS)	2/54 MP Co (DS)	3/54 MP Co (DS)	4/54 MP Co (DS)		54th MP Co (-)		
SIG						54th Sig		
CSS	541 FSB	542 FSB	543 FSB				544 MSB 545 MSB 54th MMC	
SOF	1 Plt, Co C 55th CA TACSpt Bn	2/C/55 CA TAC Spt Bn	3/C/55 CA TAC Spt Bn			288th PSYOP Co SOCCE 190	4/C/55 CA TAC Spt Bn	

Task Organization

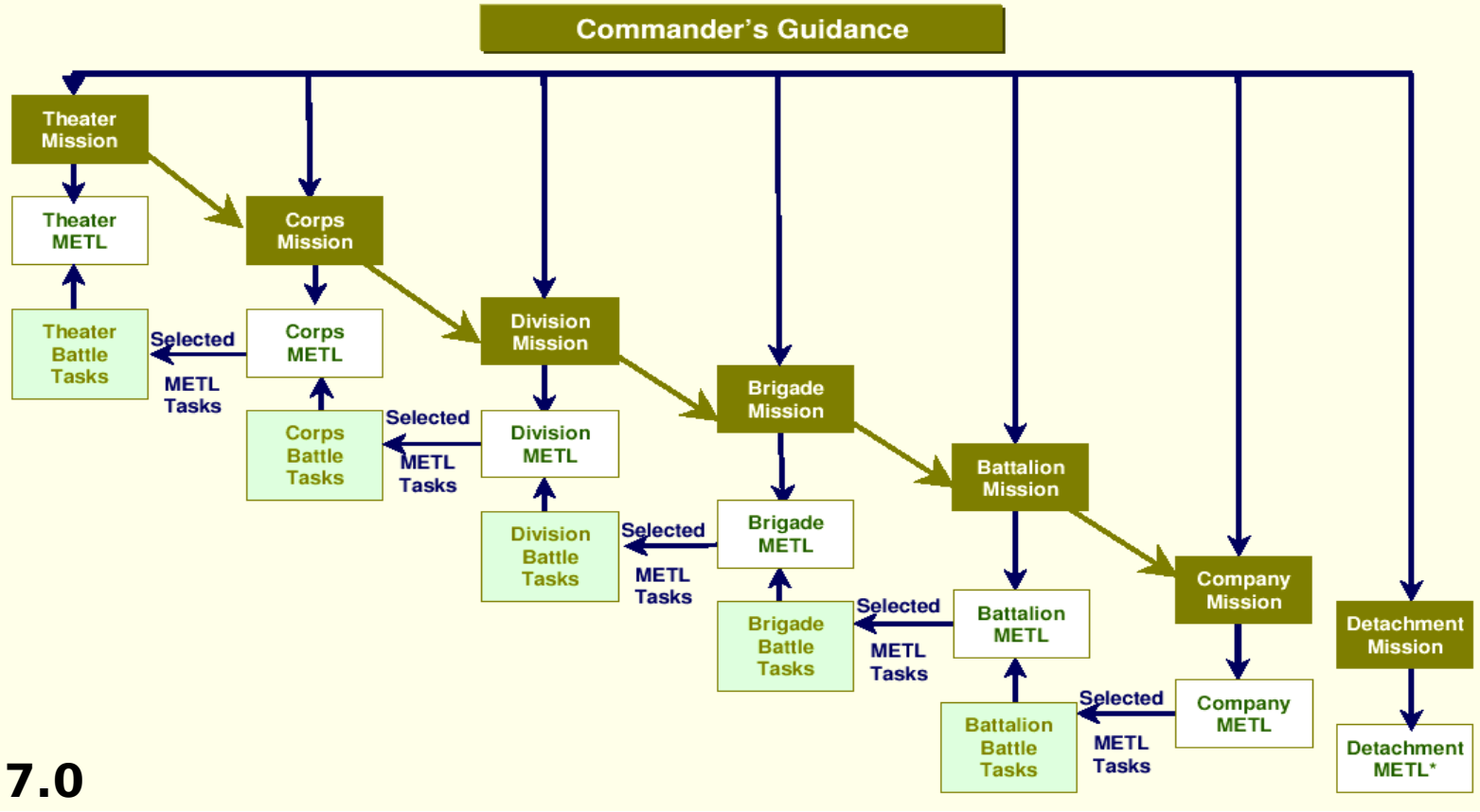
- Formal Task organization and the change from generic to specific units, begins after COA analysis, when commander's assign tasks to subordinate units.
- He assigns tasks to subordinate hq's, and determines if subordinate hq's have sufficient combat power, *reallocating combat power as necessary.*

Task Organization

- Provides basis for organizing available forces to best accomplish mission.
- Based on principle of linking capability(ies) to task in order to accomplish purpose of the task given actual or anticipated conditions.
- Capability is provided by available resources.

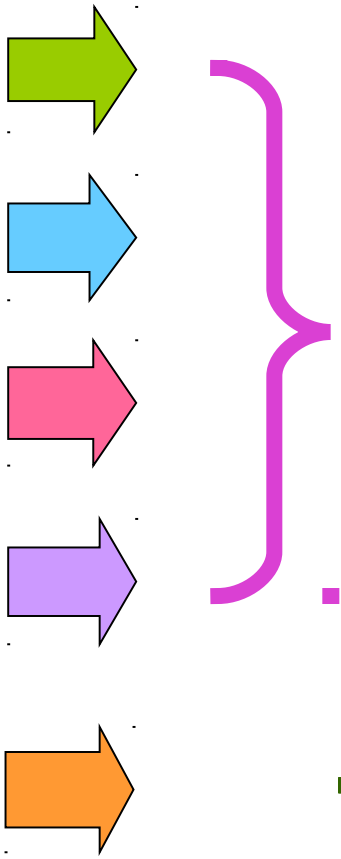
METL and Battle Tasks

- Selection of Battle Tasks enable nesting to ensure METL supports higher mission.



FM 7.0

Semantics by Level of War



Strategic National

Strategic Theater

Operational

Tactical-Aggregate

Tactical-Atomic

Universal Joint Task List (UJTL)

Army Universal Task List (AUTL)

Army Training and Evaluation Program (ARTEP), Mission Training Plans (MTPs), Tactics, Techniques and Procedures (TTPs), Field Manuals (FMs), Technical Manuals (TMs)

Summary

- Tasks provide building blocks for missions by describing What actions must be done to accomplish the mission.
- Identification of tasks with conditions and standards leads to determination of capabilities required to accomplish the task to standard given the conditions.
- The delta between required capabilities and capabilities provided by available forces results in a need that must be addressed with a recommended DOTMLPF solution
- Warfighters identify the need. Warfighter support community performs analysis needed to generate recommended solution in one or more DOTMLPF area

Why MMF?

- Warfighters practice the art of operations. Support community practices the science of modeling, simulation, analysis, engineering and evaluation.
- MMF is designed to bridge the communication gap between the Warfighter (Operational Community) and the Warfighter support communities.
- Provides necessary analytic rigor for Warfighter support domains such as modeling and simulation, materiel development, concept analysis, requirements determination and analysis, testing, etc. to understand Warfighter requirements and provide the best possible support.